Amngements.

THIS EVENING-ROMEO AND JULIET, Mrs. D. P. Bowers. THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parkieum

DODWORTH HALL
THIS EVENING-M. Hate the Unwinding-THE WONDROUS
HAT and HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR-THIS EVENING - HAMLET; Or WEARING OF THE BLACK, Mr. Steam Robert.

THIS EVENING—ORIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY, Mr. J. K. Marthoer, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Haker, Mrs. Comercal, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Rose Pythage.

THIS EVENING-KING LEAR, Mr. Courles Dillon

THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. First week of Recent A. Stickney, champion and rider, hi Nino Eddie and Nat.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL, TROUPE,
No. 710 Broadway. - MORSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE WIVALS. Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. John Gibert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Heoriques, Mrs.

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER,
THIS EVENING-PANTOMIME OF JACK AND GILL with
TWO POPULAR PIECES

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIS EVENING-MEDEA. Ming, Adelaide Ristori.

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THE WASHINGTON TWINS—ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.
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SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS PUND
SOCIETY. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
THIS AFTERNOON-WOLFSGHA'S SECOND REETHOVEN MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.

Business Nolices.

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ARMY GAZETTE.

The following assignment of officers of the 17th United States Infantry, recently appointed, is hereby made:

First Bartalion—To Co. A. First Lieut. Jowl T. Kirkman, and Second Lieut. Wm. W. Clemeus. To Co. B. First Lieut. J. P. Willed. Becomd Lieut. Samon P. Voria. To Co. C. Second Lieut. Hamilton C. Peterson. To Co. D. First Lieut. Wm. M. Van Horn, and Second Lieut. Joilan R. Fitch. To Co. F. Second Lieut. J. W. Dickinson. To Co. F. First Lieut. Geo. H. Cram, and Second Lieut. Premch Woodall. To Co. G. Second Lieut. J. W. Dickinson. To Co. F. First Lieut. Geo. H. Trans. Lieut. Adam G. Malloy, and Second Lieut. B. H. Herkness. To Co. B. First Lieut. W. H. W. Krebs.

Second Battalia.—To Co. A. Virst Lieut. W. W. W. Steins.

Ge. H. First Lieut. Phiness Stevens. To Co. I. First Lieut. Adam G. Malboy, and Second Lieut. B. H. Herkness. To Co. E. First Lieut. B. W. H. W. Kreine.

Second Hattation Co. C. Second Lieut. John W. Eckles, and Second Lieut. Go. G. Second Lieut. John W. Eckles, and Second Lieut. Go. G. Second Lieut. Hermio Potter, jr. To Co. E. Hoberts.

Hoberts. Eliment H. Lincolo, and Second Lieut. Charles C. Crestint Low. C. Second Lieut. Hornio, To Co. G. Second Lieut. To Co. C. Second Lieut. The Co. C. Second Lieut. To Co. C. Second Lieut. To Co. C. Second Lieut. John B. Engle. To Co. I. Second Lieut. Charles C. Crestint Lieut. Henry H. Humphreys.

Third Buttleties. To Co. B. Second Lieut. B. J. Oliver. To Co. D. Second Lieut. Henry H. Humphreys.

Third Hellichten. To Co. E. Second Lieut. William A. Cratta. To Co. D. Second Lieut. June. D. Vernay. To Co. M. Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. To Co. J. First Lieut. Arthur McArthur. To Co. K, First Lieut. W. A. Sutherland, and Second Lieut. H. M. Taylor.

First-Lieut. George McComber, 17th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. T. F. Forbes, 43d U. S. Infaniry, Veteran Reserve Corps, to do duty in Freedmen's Bureau with Assistant Commissioner Guardia, and he will report to Commanding General Department of the East for duty with his Regiment.

the East for duty with his Regiment.

APPOINTED.

Brevet Col. T. A. Dodge, Veteran Reserve Corps. Superintendent of he War Department, Captain in 64th U. S. Infantry.

Hospital Stewards Lelcester, Carrington and C. C. Jewett, U. S. MISCELLANEOUS. Major-Gen. Schoffeld, commanding Derariment of the Potense, has issued a circular directing commanding Derariment of the Potense, has issued a circular directing commanding officers of posts, garrieons, here to toward to headquariers of that Department, on let of every month, a complete roster of officers serving with them, and duty they are perferming.

NAVY GAZETTE.

BY WELLSRAPE TO THE TRIBUNE. ORDERED.

Nov. 15.—Lieut. Commander Francis M. Bules to Cuty at Navy-Yard. Boston, on Dec. 15. First Asst. Engine to hear H. De Vella to duty at Maral Randerson, New York.

Bor. 13.—Acting Ensign Alcysins J. Kane.

APPOINTMENT REVORED.

Bor. 15.—Mate John Simnot of receiving ship Verm as Miscrilland Alexanders.

Admiral Dahigren is about tearing Washington to assure compared to South Pacific Sanadron.

New-Dork Duily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

On the sixth page to-day appear notices of the December magazines and a review of Marshall's " then-ham Lincoln;" on the second a historical sketch of "The Wignous of the Democracy," the Court reports and the markets.

EEP The Semi-Weekly Tribune, ready this morning contains the Interepted correspondence on Mexica Affairs: a Report of the proceedings of the Equal Rights Convention at Albany; Masonie celebration at Beltimore: a letter from Venice, on the evacuation of that city and its occupation by the Halians; South American correspondence from Panama, Peru. Chili and the Argentine Republic; New Publications: the Sanitary Commission; Boston Literary Rems: New-York, or Transcriptions, Martin, Carlan and Laboulaye of France to the Language Publication Society: Letter from M. M. de Gasparin, Martin, Carlan and Laboulaye of France to the Language Publication Society of New-York, or sympato the Lowal Publication Society of New-York, on impar-tial su ever; Foreign Miscellany, General News and Personal Rews; Editorials; Commercial Matters: Market Reports, &c.

the apprehension that the 5-20 bonds will not be paid

Gen. John A. Logan, we hear from Washington, denies that he favors the impeachment of President Johnson. We supposed he would deny it. Gen. Logan has always been considered a man of practical

The Life Insurance Convention yesterday organized a National Chamber of Insurance, whereof Benjamin F. Stevens has been made President. The objects of the Chamber will be the uniformity of State legislation affecting insurance, and the collection and circulation of statistics.

At the meeting in aid of the Freedmen's Commission, yesterday, held in Philadelphia. Chief-Justice Chase presided and gave an interesting statement of the progress of this great philanthropy, coupled with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Southern poor. His speech contrasts with another phillippic delivered before the Pennsylvania Auti-Slavery Society by

Notwithstanding the friendly assurances toward the United States of which the members of the Derby Cabinot have been so lavish, it would seem that our claims for losses suffered during the late war from Rebel cruisers of British nationality are not likely to meet from the Government with the consideration to which they are in common fairness entitled. The position taken up by Lord Stanley, as reported in an Atlantic Cable dispatch, is by no means reassuring as to an amicable settlement of the differences between this country and England arising out of the depredations of Rebel cruisers on our commerce.

When Mr. Daniel Tiemann was understood to be the Mayor's nominee for the office of Street Commissioner, just vacated by Charles G. Cornell, a Committee of Aldermen started off to hunt him for a bargain. Mr. Tiemanu did not fit the Procrustean bed of jobbery and bribery. But the Mayor, we understand, heard of the scheme to stretch his supposed nomince and accordingly nominated Mr. Isaac Bell as a more acceptable person. Yesterday the Committee of Aldermen reported that Mr. Bell did not "come up to the standard." The cause of this curious conclusion s not remote from a distinct and well defined odor of suspicion; but it is complimentary to Mr. Bell.

The Board of Conneilmen considered yesterday the Post-Office job," but did not act. They have already valued the City Hall Park site for a Post-Office at a million of dollars; but yesterday a Councilman proposed that the price should be five millions! It may supposed, therefore, that our public-spirited rulers ook upon the proposition to buy a new Post-Office as a laughable absurdity, unless a large job can be made of it. We shall not easily persuade either a Councilman or an oyster that it is more to the advantage of New-York to have its Post-Office in the Park than it. is to the General Government. If we shall have still shed or a barn for a Post-Office, it will be the fault of these reckless Dogberrys in council.

Mr. Isaac Bell, who holds by appointment of Con-\$5,000 a year ported as a wanderer at large among banks and inurance companies to obtain signatures to a paper aising the honesty and economy of the Conoller. It may be natural to Mr. Bell to help his benefactor in this way; but we are not sure that it is to the public advantage. While grave charges against Controller Brennan are sending before the Governor's Commission, it will be only prudent for those who are asked to favor Mr. Bell's petition to reserve their signatures till the Controller has fairly acquitted himself of the charge that he has not in many years of office used it to the public advantage. We give elsewhere the array of charges against the Controller, which are twelve in number, and evidently serious.

BASES OF ADJUSTMENT. The N. Y. Times objects to Universal Suffrage as

a basis of Reconstruction, and continues:

a basis of Reconstruction, and continues:

"Equally unacceptable would be the proposition for a universal annesty. Such an amnesty would readult, to every right of citizenship, to every civil and, political privilege, to every office. State and Federal, in the United States every man who was engaged in any way in the Rebellion. To this, we do not believe the people will easent. They may excuse those who were dragged into Secunsion—or even those who were dragged into Secunsion—or even those who went into it under a sincere belief that their first alleriance was due to their State Secunsion—and they may be willing to see them again in office. But they will not consent that the original authors of the Rebellion—the men who were engaged for years in conspiring against the Governments—while holding office under it—the men who, in the Congress of the United States, as Senators and Members, were active in measures to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support—shall again resume the official power which they so grossly abused. Under a Universal Ammesty, Tosimbs, Masce. Sidell, men how known to have been plotting treason against the Government they preversal Amnesty. Toombs, Mason, Sided, men now known to have been plotting treason against the Government they pretended to serve, could again sit in the sents they so disgraced, and again wield the National power they turned against the nation's life. Such a spectacle would shock the public sense of justice, as well as create just apprehensions for the public anfety. The people recognize a broad distinction in the guilt of the different classes of persons who engaged in the Rebellion, and they are willing to make a corresponding distinction in their treatment of them.

of the different classes of persons who engaged in the Rebellion, and they are willing to make a corresponding distinction in their treatment of them.

"Universal Saffrage, therefore, instead of being an offset to the objections felt against a Universal Amnesty, being itself objectionable, would only aggravate the hostility against that measure. A qualified suffrage and a limited annesty would be much more likely to command the approval of the people. If the South would extend suffrage to the negroes in common with all other critizers, basing it upon certain conditions, intelligence, payment of taxes, or winterer other qualifications they might prescribe, an amnesty which should remove all disabilities from persons engaged in the Rebellion, except that the original authors of the movement sheald be forever excluded from Federal office, would undoubtedly be conceded by the North."

Remarks by The Tribune. We desire to have all views of this grave topic pre

sented and fairly considered; and we do not expect to have our own way in all things. We wish to see the rights of all our countrymen secured and all the States restored to their natural and proper places in the Union so soon as may be; and—so that these ends are achieved-we are not tenacious as to the mode and means.

The Times's proposition strikes us as unwise in that t settles nothing, but leaves the country exposed to years of sterile agitation. Let us suppose that proposition accepted; a part of the Blacks enfranchised on one hand and certain prominent Rebels excluded from Federal office on the other; who does not know that agitation for the enfranchisement of the still non-voting negroes on one hand and of the proscribed Rebels on the other would instantly begin! Mr. Wendell Phillips would demonstrate, after his fashion, that the Republicans had betrayed the Blacks and conspired to give the country over to the Southern oligerchy; while Pollard, Semmes, Forsyth & Co. won! thunder against the baseness of the South in consenting to ostracise her poblest and truest because

directly thather at once?

THE COTTON TAX.

Our Chamber of Commerce is very busy and very anxious concerning the tax of three cents per pound all the Cotton grown in this country, payable on its removal from the collection (Congress) district in which it was grown. We heartily agree with the Chamber in regarding this tax, with all other taxes, as essentially an evil. There is the Income Tax, for instance, which we were recently compelled to pay, though the income whereon it was levied had all vanished months before-"gone glimmering through the mist of things that were," and never more to be reen or heard of. It would have been letter to relieve the minds of foreign bondholders of day of grace came, we had to fork over. Other folks, nearer route; the world can have no grander and the form which government may be reafter wear in we presume, are treated just so; and why not the colders of Cotton?

The Committee of the Chamber say:

"To continue a tax upon Cotton is only to discourage its cultivation in the best cotton lands of the world, as ones are and to encourage it in the worse lands of India. Egypt and Brazil where they would be ready enough to devote much of their soil to other purposes, as soon as we begin to throw crops of three or four millions of bales on the markets of Europe at the lowered prices which would instantly ensue."

-If the intention here was to inculcate the belief that the growers of Cotton on "the worse lands of India, Egypt and Brazil" pay no tax, the assertion should have been squarely made, so that it could have been squarely met. As it is, it amounts only to this-Take off the tax, and our Cotton-growers could ruin their rivals, who cultivate "the worse lands" aforesaid. We question the fact: and we further maintain that the result contemplated, if attainable, would be undesirable. The South might far better set her widows and orphans at work spinning and weaving her Cotton on her own soil than attempt to underwork and run out the Cotton-growers of India, Egypt and Brazil. And the Cotton-tax strongly encourages and tends to develop the Cotton manufacture at the South -a consummation most desirable for the industry of the South, but not so palpably advantageous to the commerce of New-York.

The Committee proceed to say:

Your Committee are anable to find a satisfactory reason you of this tax. An question of research it may juid 18 millions, without compensating for the injury done tional prosperity. The result of the operation, then, is the

rectly against the whole system of Excise or Internal Taxation. Every internal tax may be said to operate adversely to "National prosperity;" and, if we are to repeal one on that ground, why not another, and another? Petroleum is only produced on a very limited area; yet every barrel of it had to pay \$1 exeise for many months.

Congress greatly reduced our internal taxes last ession, and the revenue has considerably fallen off in consequence. We judge it barely adequate to the reduction of the principal of our National Debt by One Hundred Millions per annum. We protest against taking off another penny without imposing a full equivalent. The present tax-bill would just about extinguish our Debt intwenty years. We are for paying the Debt, and insist that the scale of taxation shall be graduated to that end. It is hard to pay heavy taxes for twenty years; it would be harder still to pay them forever and that is the practicable alternative now presented If we take off one tax, we shall take off another; and there will be no stop till we get down to merely paying our current expenses and accraing interest. We may not sympathize with the negroes of the South, oppressed by the Cotton-tax, so much as Mr. Opdyke does: but we will joyfully concur in taking off taxes by wholesale whenever we shall have paid the National Debt.

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

The phenomena of growth in America, now the most cheering study of the economist, were one time rudely marked by the building of new country roads between what now appear only as pioneer towns. navigable air, a very remote halting-place to lumberdary defines a very ordinary business journey in these brisk times; and our intellectual travel over the same routs would be inconceivably brief to the people who and unity. When the Crimean war broke out, it such a matter of every-day vitality to the manyminded multitude who receive news by lightning from London without a wink of surprise. The muscle of man and beast once counted for much; but man's mind, with steam and electricity, have wrought wonders. The tracks of national growth were once marked out by the hoof; later by the railroad, steamboat and the telegraph; recently, by a vast addition of all these, the latter invention, acting as no other can, as the mercurial, inspiring spirit, of all new marcels of enterprise. Thanks to the telegraph, we are building a swift passage between two seaboards, thousands of miles distant, which otherwise might re- Hapsburgs; and Montebello, Magenta and Solferine main comparative strangers for generations. The continental undertaking of a great railroad to the Pacific, urged and inspirited not more by Watt's steam than Morse's electricity, will make the remote seaport of San Francisco known to New-York as brother is

Here progress, it seems, might reasonably pause if only to recuperate. But the journey of civilization is never done; the world never rests. New-York and San Francisco do not complete the story of national growth; it has threads in spinning by which the seamust know new cities, new communities, new peo ples-such a magnifying of his discovery as Christopher Columbus never dreamed. Perhaps Norfolk and Chicago will know each other better than San Franeisco will know New-York, Doubtless, Virginia will be brought amicably and irresistibly in the plot, and the problem of complete and perfect union between North, East, South and West solved more by railroad reconstruction than by any other. Make a world's highway between San Francisco and New-York, and all these things may be added unto us and the world.

We yesterday received our mails from the extreme continent of Australasia, for the third time, by an American route. Heretofore, Australian news has reached us by way of India, Suez and London, after about 66 days, or more than two months. By the Panama route these mails may arrive in New-York in 38 days, or three weeks sooner than they could come by way of London. Though the telegraph on the Suez route has shortened the news journey to London, and the Atlantic cable has brought the great continents nearer, we hold that the advantage derived from the American route is signally important in respect to news. But the gain, in a business sense, has a far wider significance. We know that New-York can communicate with Australia twenty days sooner than can London, and that England can reach to her distant possession at least a week earlier by way of Panama than by way of Suez. It takes about 60 days voyage to London by the route of Suez and India. while it can be little more by the Panama route than 50 days. Here is a mammoth prize of time-saving which the commerce of America ought to know how

to use bountifully. The geographical superiority of this continent in respect to commerce with both Australia and China has been long approciated; but it was only with the recent opening of the golden gates of the Panama route that

would be enfranchised and the ban removed from the given to our commercial eyes. Through this portal years of convulsion, bitterness and thriftless agita- can look upon Australia as in commercial prospect and unity, and found its chief strength in the way to make our School system what it should be a If the end be obvious, is it not better to march new line of steamers which leaves San Francisco fitting type in one of its greatest leaders—the heroic the men of intelligence, education, and housety, and henceforth direct for China opens a pathway of enterprise as interesting, in many respects, as a discovery. Without further help than the knowledge of its nev highway to China and Australia, the vision of commercial supremacy over the Old World seems to be planned for realization. Through Panama or Tenuantepec to the Pacific, thence to San Francisco, and cess. It was in response to the call of then to China and Australia, our way seems plain. the people too that Charles Albert drew the But there is still a shorter road for the trade of sword against Austria; and his son, Victor Emanuel, America and of the world. We refer, of course, to the completion of the Pacific

great works of the age. Connect New-York and San Francisco by the locomotive, and China and America more agreeable to us not to pay that tax, coming, as it | will be brought together by a commerce which may collector, though polite, was firm, and, when the last | England cannot reach her distant Provinces by a | his ambition to be a Democratic monarch. Whatever of freedom, step by step with population and com- reconstructed kingdom. merce, in a country that counts few centuries of pictured. Much may be predicted for America, much more for the world in the opening of the Pacific Rullroad. When we read of these things, we imagine that the world has begun to shift its power and civilithe heart and health of a new continent, and that of a great change behind the emigrant westward. These things may be; but, surely, the day does not seem too far off when New-York will become the the nation. metropolis of the world.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES. The Equal Rights Convention at Albany is reported

-We take issue with this proposition. It may be

unwise to restrict voting at political elections to men argument-but there can be no "insult" involved, because none is intended. We have heard of ladies who were always fancying themselves insulted when -So far as this is an argument at all, it bears dis nothing like insult was dreamed of, and they were said our Revised Statutes. Who knows but we not to be agreeable neighbors. This resolve inclines us to believe it.

When Congress, three or four years ago, passed "An act to provide for enrolling and calling out the National forces," it confined the curollment and conscription to males; yet we assure Mrz. Stanton and Mrs. Stone that no insult to our patriotic womenmuch less a "gross insult"-was intended. It was simply deemed fit and expedient that the work of putting down the Rebellion should be intrusted to men. Yet individual women have fought bravely, efficiently, in every great war for freedom; armies of women are reported in history; and such an army is to-day one of the most cherished institutions of the kingdom of Dahomey. We presume our noble women could do good service in the field if it were deemed necessary yet it has been deemed wiser to leave fighting generally to the men. If Mrs. Stauton wishes to raise a regiment of female dragoous for frontier service, or of female artillery to man-that is, to woman-our seaboard fortresses, we will insist that her application be fairly considered; but ladies who fancy that they have received a "gross insult" do not reason so dispassionately as is required for the proper adjudication of the grave questions propounded by the Equal Rights Convention; so we insist that the imputation of insult be withdrawn, that the question may be considered on

ITALY, FREE AND UNITED. "Everbody feels," remarks our able Florence cor-

respondent, "that the poetry of Italian regeneration The frontier of civilization seemed in those primitive | did epic is presented to our view in the patriotic | let them pipe away! days, ere Fulton had conquered the waters with their struggles of the Italian people for the regeneration ement, just as we may have yet to subdue the and consolidation of their country: The poem is of ing teams and Conestoga wagons. That early boan-cially in its concluding pages. The time is short since the battle of Novara struck down, in apparently hopeless rain, the cause of Italian independence got late news of Fulton's invention, though it is now took the world by surprise to learn that Sar- cate taint which in the microscopic eyes of Shylock's dinia was about to enter into the conflict between Russia and the allied powers; but the discipline and bravery of the contingent which she sent to the Crimea proved that the vitality of Italy had not been impaired by the national misfor- many a year been considered by the best Southern tunes. There was another surprise when, in 1859, Sardinia defied Austria, and resolved once more to measure swords with that then great military power. This time, however, Cavour's statesmanship had succeeded in securing a powerful ally in France; Napoleon's legions hastened to the support of Sardinia in her unequal struggle with the armies of the secured the liberation of Lombardy, and opened the way for the union of Italy "from the Alpa to the Adriatic." We say opened the way, for the peace of Villafranca left Venetia still under the domination of the hated foreigner. But deliverance was to come in an entirely unexpected way; and the long-deferred patriotic hope of at length found its fulfillment when the pride and power of Austria were effectually humbled on the fields of Koniggratz and Sadowa by the military prowess of Prussia and the death-dealing needle gun. And at last Venetia is free, and Venice, that once "sat in state," after all her humiliation and her sufferings, welcomes the gallant and fortunate King of Italy as the sovereign of her choice, tendering him her allegiance with a unanimity and enthusiasm without parallel in the annals of any nation. Of the festive rejoicings which attended this glorious event, of the imposing ceremonials and the gorgeous pageantry which marked the new birth-day of the Queen of the Adriatic, our correspondence has given full details, which have no doubt been perused by our readers with feelings of the liveliest interest and most heartfelt gratification. There is but one slight drawback to the pleasure with which we read of the rejoicings of the Venetians. It is found in the fact that, in the final struggle with Austria, Italy suffered some serious reverses in fight. But, although the fortunes of war were against her when she met the Austrians in battle, the bravery of her sons leaves the national character untarnished and, although her military prestige has suffered some what, she has proved herself a foe worthy of the steel of the finest soldiery of any country in Europe. It could be wished that she had by her unaided arm struck down the usurper's power and achieved her own deliverance. But it was ordered otherwise; and so long as her freedom was not won without heroic effort on her part, nor by means inconsistent with the national honor, every lover of liberty will rejoice in the deliverance she has obtained, and heartily wish

out of or connected with our late Civil War, but we her a career of unbroken prosperity. There is one feature of peculiar and striking significance in this whole business to which the future historian of modern Italy can hardly fail to give prominence in narrating the national struggle for independence. It is that the movement has been essentially democratic in its character. It is true that kings, and princes, and nobles have borne arms in the

of the matter hear. Dut the popular heart for freedom | decide the claims of rival educational books. The only movement, and the fact that he threw his whole noble soul into it, are sufficient to indicate its real character. Instinctively this representative democrat perceived its true sim and inevitable tendency, and hence his readiness to offer up his tlife for its sucwho might well adopt the boast of Napoleon the First that he was the people's King, tells the deputation Railroad, which, in its importance to trade, must be from Venice, sent to announce the result of the Pleconsidered twin with the Atlantic cable among the biscite, that dearer to him than the iron-crownof his dominion over a wide and now powerful kingdom -is "the love of the people," This King has felt the national pulse; he knows that the national heart beats make San Francisco as great in its day as New-York. high with Democratic aspirations; and it is evidently speedier highway than through a Republic, whose Italy, it is clear that the idea of popular sovereignty position at some day may make it the great medium is inermifically rooted in the popular mind. The fact of the world's mind and trade, and the arbiter of con- is sufficient to keep alive among the people of the tinents and systems. Viewing the marvelous growth United States a warm interest in the fortunes of the

"The poetry of Italian regeneration is over now, civilization, the future does not seem too vivilly and the prose begins." That prose, let us hope, will be illuminated by deeds, which, although they may be wanting in those qualities which have invested the poetry with so romantic a charm, shall splendidly illustrate the blessings of peace, the triumphs of induszation, and to turn the best blood of its progress into try, and the power of national union. It is now to be seen whether Italy will be equal to the task of workman's interest and happiness are to follow in the wake | ing out the high destiny now before her. For our part, judging from her progress during the last 25 years, we think it safe to augur a brilliant future for

A.USIC IN POLITICS.

Mr. Cheate's rather dubious metaphor about "keeping step to the music of the Union" has received a | the Government will, at no distant day, feel it due concrete illustration. An American gentleman of a large portion of loyal citizens now there, to declare genius, name not stated, but at present irradiating the city of Paris, has set the Constitution of the United States to music! No particulars are given, so that we do not know where the cavatinas come in, or what part of the noble old document is cut up into choruses. We suppose the mement Herr Wagner -on that point, we reserve our opinion and will hear gets the news that he will try his hand on Rollin's Aucient History, or a book or two of Euclid; and, when the American gentleman is through with the Constitution, perhaps he will be good enough to set

may be on the eve of a total revolution in polities? Who knows but singing may take the place of speaking, or how soon honorable gentlemen will be choiring their sentiments, chanting the Yeas and Nays, calling to order in a fortissimo passage, and moving the previous question in a cadenza! Until women are sent to Congress, we think the pages might take the soprane parts; but how noble and convenient it will be to have a baseo profunde for Speaker, thundering his commands above the confused roar of the House, and finally compelling it to come to harmony! Our own impression is that a man who can manage an opera, allay the storms, and pacify the squabbles of that institution, and keep the artists from pulling each others' wigs, is just the person to take the House in hand and to coerce its restive spirits. New-York has certainly made the nation a valuable present in the person of Mr. John Morrissey; but if the practice of sending fistic champions to Washington should become general, how nice it would be to have Mr. Maretzek or Mr. Gran to soothe the savage breasts! Vide Collin's Ode on the Passions passim ' The people are looking forward to the next meeting

of Congress with the greatest anxiety. If we could only be sure of harmony-heavenly harmony! How beautiful it would be if the President would just step down to the Capitol and sing his Message! How it would soothe the agitating apprehensions of The National Intelligencer : Brass bands have helped to elect a great many members, and His Musical Majesty King Cole had a cabinet of fiddlers. We merely ceases now, and the prose begins." And what a splen- | throw out the hint, and, if Honorable Members like it,

A NICE QUESTION.

is now before the Courts of New-York, and will soon arise in argument before those of New-Jersey. The case in this city comes up under the Registry Law, and the applicant or plaintiff is so white that the delijustice marks him out for political excommunication, is so vague as to be indistinguishable. But he has it notwithstanding; his "wavy hair," somewhat crisp, we presume, is proof of it, for capillaries have for and Northern authorities as good evidence of blood in buying, selling or kidnapping. A hair's breadth is the measure of the offense; otherwise, he is as white as most voters, and quite as intelligent and respectabie as a good many; for he has the manhood, the sense, and the means to forward his cause, and contest his right. A Board of Registers of the Eighteenth Ward, with a delicate sense of blood, discovered, after some pains, that this gentleman was a negro, and thereupon, as in conscience bound, inflicted upon him a deprivation of political rights.

The suit pending is utterly irrespective of the property qualification in the colored franchise of this State, the plaintiff claiming that he has the same right to vote as any other man as white or black as himself. His counsel, Mr. Gilbert, now appeals from the decision of the Registrars, and insists that, before again suffering punishment, his client shall be tried and convicted by a jury, who shall once for all determine, if possible, what infinitessimal viciousness runs in his blood, and what filaments of crime clingabout him in every wavy hair of his head. Whether the judge will agree with him, or decide the matter " on inspection," as he claims to do, is of course only in the breast of that officer; but we do not wonder that the proposition excited smiling. The only wonder is that a provision of the State Constitution, inflicting a penalty without defining or pointing out the means of determining the offense, should not long ago have sunk into desuctude amid inextinguish-

Below we print the reported City majority for Hoffman as published in the daily journals the morning after the election, compared with the official figures:

Herald...... 46,654 233 46,942 47,185 The total vote of the City was 114,169.

The National Republican (Washington) offers to prove in court that Fernando Wood, when lately at the Capital, declared himself a supporter of the panding Constitutional Amendment. We are confident that this is a mistake. Mr. Wood is understood to favor a prompt and final settlement of all the issues growing

of their nobleness and truth. In the end, the Blacks an actual glimpse of the near-brought Eiderado was cause, and shared with the common soldiers the perils rant to write or speak a sentence grammatically, who Republicans.

Gov. Willis A. Gorman, a leading Western Demo crat of Minnesota, advises his political brethren to accept the Constitutional Amendment. The Chicago Times is not sanguine that they will.

As the time draws near for the opening of the Paris Universal Exposition, activity increases in forwarding to their destination the articles intended for exhibit tion at the great Fair of 1867. The arrangements made by our Government for affording facilities to Amer can producers and manufacturers are now perfected and the office of the General Agent in this city pre sents quite a busy scene. Let it be remembered the there is now no time to be lost in forwarding articles,

WASHINGTON.

A CAULSET MEETING-GLOOMY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN UTAR-THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS-THE INDIAN WAR-TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS -PERSONAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 99 1865 A special Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon at the call of the President. This has excited some speculation here to-night, but there is nothing to indicate that it was of special importance, and it is under stood to have been for the purpose of considering matters which should have come before the regular meeting on Tuesday, had it not been dispensed with in consequence of the President's visit to Baltimore.

A recent letter from a prominent gentleman, now in Great Salt Lake City, to an officer of the Government in this city, gives a very gloomy picture of affairs in Utah, stating that the protection which is promised by the Constitution and laws to all citizens is not practically observed. The present status of affairs, he adds, dark and gloomy as it may be, can-not long be maintained. He predicts, moreover, that authoritatively whether Utah is a part of the United States, subject to its laws and sovereignty, or whether it is to be given up to the Mormons.

At a conference of the Second Auditor and Second

At a conference of the Second Auditor and Second Controller of the Treasury, it was decided that colored troops should not be required to prove that they were free April 19, 1861, as has previously been required. If no statement to the contrary is entered required. If no statement to the contrary is entered on the muster rolls, the presumption is that they were free at the time of enlistment. All claims for arrearages not paid on the final discharge papers, the bounty allowed by the act of July 2, 1862, and the additional

bounty will be allowed to such soldiers.

The 107th United States Colored Troops, which regiment has been stationed in this neighborhood since the end of the war, was mustered out of service to-day. The regiment is 600 strong, and was recruited. day. The regiment is 600 strong, and in Kentucky. It will leave here to-morrow for Louis-ville to be paid off. There are still about a dozen volunteer regiments in the service, most of which are composed of colored men. Gen. Grant is over-whelmed with applications from officers of the late volunteer force for appointments in the Regular Army. Every day there are in attendance at his headquarters swarms of applicants, a majority of whom will never realize their expectations. The War Department is at present engaged in preparing a list of these candidates for military honors.

The statement, under date of Atchison, Nov. 19, published on the 20th, that the Indian peace conference was a failure, and that the Cheyenne Indian

refused to go to Fort Ellsworth to receive their presents, etc., is not credited at the Indian Bureau. The Commissioner is in receipt of advices to the 12th inst. which report everything proceeding favorably and the Indians as peaceably disposed. If anything of a con-trary nature had occurred the agents would have at once telegraphed to the Commissioner, and the absence of such advices is considered as sufficient evi-dence of the falsity of the statement noticed.

The following items of appropriations have just been officially compiled from the acts passed at the late sion of Congress:

Ponsiona Deficiency for aundry civil expenses. Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1867. Post-Office Department for the year ending June 19,679,500 00 Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 301,437 03 1.540,000 00 Fortifications, and other works of defense Completion of public works

Army for the year cacling June 30, 1807.

Legislative Executive and Judicial expense for
the year ending June 30, 1807.

Consular and Diplomatic expenses for the year
ending June 30, 1807.

Indian Department for the year ending June 30. 3,659,047,98 35,004,241 83 25,430,450 89 1,405,494 03 0.778,535 45 Sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867. 7,074,156 78 515,160 76 Deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1867....

Albany with 12 prisoners, consigned to serve terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary at the above-named Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Chandler was emplimented with a serenade this evening by his

The warden of the jail here left this morning for

iends and admirers here. The Hon. Thad. Stevens has arrived in town, and is eparing for the coming session of Congress. Capt. Wm. M. Walker, U. S. Navy, was buried to-

day from his residence on H-st., with naval honors, two companies of marines with the Marine Band being used as a burial escort. He entered the service in 1827, and died several days ago in New-York.

The publication is made, apparently by authority, in The National Republican of this morning, that "The President is necessarily engaged upon important pub-lie matters, preparatory to the early assembling of Congress, and will have no time, until after the meet

ing of that body to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such matters are referred to the heads of the different departments. Office he heads of the different de eekers and their friends much time, labor and expense by upon the above hint and will neting upon relieve the P President from the unpleasant necessity of declining to entertain and exam applications. It is a physical impossibility for him to prepare his Message and at the same time transact the detail business appropriately belonging to his Cabinet Ministers.

The Indian Office publishes to-day proposals for the

supply of the Indian annuity goods for the ensuing year. The place of delivery has been changed from New-York to St. Louis.

There have been received at the office of the Third Auditor since the commencement of the war 13,381 claims for horses lost in battle belonging to the officers

and soldiers of the army, 6,455 of which remain undisposed of, the balance having been allowed or rejected. Payment in no case exceeds \$200, that being
the maximum established by Congress. The business
of the office is about five months in arrears.

A heavy sale of Government goods has been going
on at Washington this ready at any alreary lines.

on at Washington this week, at very advanced prices Among the articles sold were 47,000 axes and hatch ts, 12,000 overcoats, &c., and so high were the rates obtained, that the purchases for Philadelphia and Baltimore were light, the great bulk of the goods go-

MUSICAL.

DEBUT OF MISS GILBERTS. THE PRINCES PR TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22 .- Miss Gilberts's dobut at Music Hall this evening proved a great success. new artist, recently a graduate of one of the be schools of Germany, was received with hearty applause, fact that she is a native of this city brought out an imme audience. Her talent as a musician is of the first order, there can be no doubt that her future career will be main with unusual prosperity. The entire concert gave great as faction, and was cortainly one of the finest which ever came in this city.

LAND OFFICE REPORTS.

BY TRIBUNAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has
transmitted to the Registrar of the Local Land Office at Oregon CRF,
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PERSONAL.-Baron Mackay, Holland, Sir David Weddebrun and Mr. Delrympie. Scotland, and Prof. Erewa Leguard Cambridge, Mass, are at the Brevoort House M. think not on the basis of the Amendment.

At the approaching election for School officers, we trust that good men will be chosen, without respect to party. The education of our children is a matter of grave importance, and should be kept outside of political strife. We have known Controllers too igno-